

XXVIII. — DESCRIPTION OF A NEW
CYPRINID FISH OF THE GENUS
DANIO FROM UPPER BURMA.

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Danio browni, sp. nov.

Depth of body $2\frac{2}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{5}$ in the length; length of head 4. Snout from nearly as long as to a little longer than the diameter of eye, which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in the length of head; interorbital width $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{3}$ in the length of head. Four barbels, the anterior pair $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of eye, the posterior pair much shorter; maxillary extending to the vertical from anterior edge of eye; suborbitals completely covering the cheek. Thirty to 34 scales in a longitudinal series, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in a transverse series from origin of dorsal to lateral line, 1 or 2 between lateral line and base of ventral fin. Dorsal of 2 or 3 simple and 9 or 10 branched rays; origin equidistant from vertical limb of præoperculum and base of caudal. Anal of 2 simple and 11 or 12 branched rays; origin below the middle of the dorsal. Pectoral not quite reaching the ventrals. Three to five dark bluish longitudinal lateral stripes, the middle one of which broadens out anteriorly and usually becomes double, forming a loop on the middle of the side above the ventral fins, whilst the stripe below curves upwards in front of the loop.

Hab. Northern Shan States, Upper Burma.

Nine specimens, the largest 70 mm. in total length, collected by J. Coggin Brown.

This species is near to *D. kakhiensis*, Anderson, in which the body is more slender (depth $3\frac{1}{3}$ to $3\frac{2}{3}$ in the length), the mouth is more vertical and the first suborbital consequently much larger, and the middle lateral stripe does not broaden out or form a loop anteriorly.